



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSTS, INC.

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October 2, 2002

Dr. Robert F. Maslowski  
Archaeologist  
Huntington District Corps of Engineers  
502 Eighth Street  
Huntington, West Virginia 25701-2070

RE: Archaeological Testing, Albert Gallatin Jenkins House at Green Bottom, Cabell County, West Virginia

CRA Report: WV02-64

Dear Dr. Maslowski:

This letter report is submitted per the Scope of Work (Scope) for the above referenced project (Attachment 1). Provided is a summary of the methodology and testing results, including a plan map of the Albert Gallatin Jenkins House (Jenkins House) showing the the extent of completed excavations. Specific information is provided below.

## Required Services

At the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) was contracted to conduct archaeological test excavations at the Jenkins House. The goals were to 1) determine the number, age, and integrity of outbuildings associated with the Jenkins House, 2) evaluate former entrances to the first floor (basement) of the house, 3), evaluate possible activity areas associated with the house, and 4) completely excavate the 19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen (Attachment 1). The information required to address these goals was to be obtained through the hand excavation of test units. All soil was to be screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 inch) hardware cloth, and flotation samples were to be recovered from historic and prehistoric feature contexts.

## Work Effort

Through coordination with Dr. Robert Maslowski, fieldwork was scheduled for July 8 through September 30, 2002. The investigations were completed under the direction of William D. Updike. Troy Martin served as Field Supervisor. Krista Andersen, Jacob Brickman, Jessica Drymon, Robert, Steven, and William Glasgow, Michael Orr, Aaron Smith, and Staci Spertzel served as Field Technicians. Susan Butcher directed the laboratory processing of artifacts, and organized incoming forms and film. Richard Butler and Shawn Parsons also assisted in the laboratory.

Per the Scope the analysis of the artifact assemblage has not been conducted. However, all artifacts have been cleaned and bagged, and are currently in storage at CRA's West Virginia office. All photographs and slides have been inventoried, labeled, and placed in three-ring binders. Dr. Annette Ericksen is processing the flotation samples at her laboratory in Milton, West Virginia.

Methods and techniques used to complete archaeological fieldwork followed those approved by the West Virginia Division of Culture and History (2001). All aspects of the excavations were recorded using standard procedures and forms. The Project Archaeologist (William D. Updike) and Field Supervisor (Troy Martin) maintained daily field journals and inspected all standardized forms (e.g., level, unit, feature) generated during fieldwork.

All excavated soil not retained for flotation was dry screened and recovered archaeological specimens were bagged by unit/level or feature context. The bases of unit levels were drawn in plan when archaeological materials were present. Photographic documentation of profiles, unit/level floors, features, and other materials was accomplished with color slides and prints. The site plan and information for the areas examined are provided in Figure 1 and Table 1, respectively.

**Table 1. Square meters excavated at 46Cb41.**

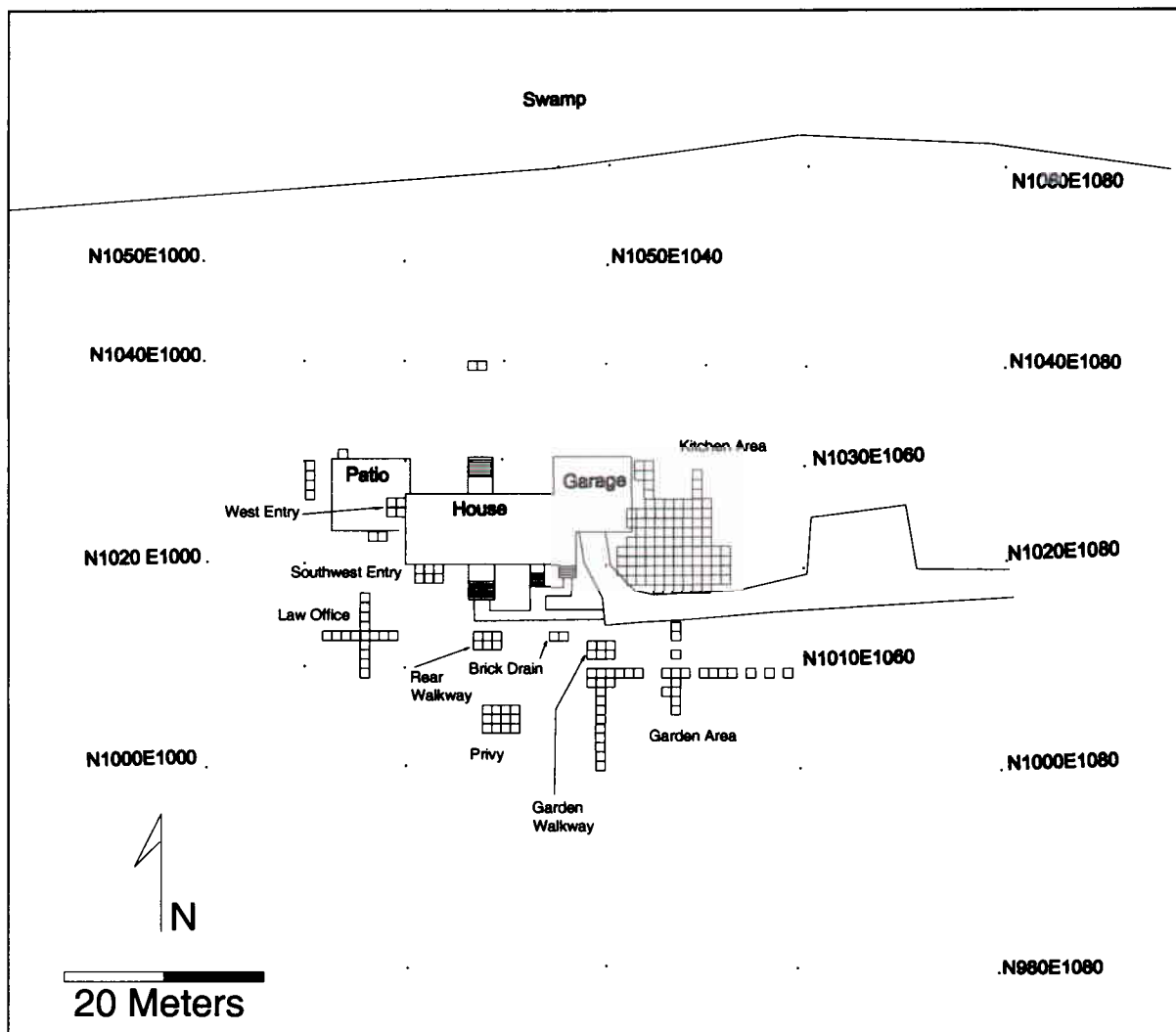
Site Area	Square Meters Excavated
Kitchen	100
"Law" Office	16
Rear Walkway	6
Privy	12
Garden Walkway	12
Garden Area	29
Southwest Entry	6
West Entry/Patio	4
Patio	7
Brick Drain	2
Front Walkway	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>

## **Results**

This section provides information for the different areas of the site referred to in Figure 1 and Table 1.

### **Kitchen Area**

Excavations in the Kitchen Area were based on information obtained during a previous excavation conducted by CRA in 1988 (Niquette and Hughes 1989). During that investigation, intact portions of two stone walls were encountered, along with a variety of middle to late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. This area of the site is located adjacent to the ca. 1935 garage addition, and is 7.57 meters (25 feet) east from the main Jenkins House structure. The current testing project included the systematic excavation of



100 square meters (1076 square feet) in this area of the site (Figure 2). A 6.06 meter (20 feet) long and 6.66 meter (22 feet) wide partial stone foundation was documented. Only portions of the east and west walls and the north wall were intact. Southern portions of the east and west walls and the entire south wall had been removed, with the materials probably being re-used in the construction of the garage in the 1930s. A 2.42 meter (8 feet) long stone hearth was documented along the eastern wall of the structure. A brick wall was located 2.50 meters (8.25 feet) from the eastern stone wall. It appears that the brick wall was a later addition to the structure, perhaps becoming the eastern wall of the structure some time after the American Civil War. A possible brick porch was encountered on the southeast corner of the structure suggesting a possible door location. Immediately south of this feature was a ash filled pit, suggestive of a location for dumping stove or fire-place cleanings. Surrounding the structure were a number of shallow post holes suggestive of the supports for scaffolding used during the construction of the building. A cursory examination of artifacts identified ceramics, container glass, eating utensils, animal bone, and personal items. This suggests the structure was used as a kitchen, and was contemporaneous with the construction of the Jenkins House. The presence of early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts cooberates the oral tradition that the structure was destroyed during the 1913 flood. A portion of the kitchen appears in a ca. 1906 photograph as the northernmost structure of the two shown in the photograph.



Figure 2: Photograph showing excavation of kitchen area.

Immediately south of the kitchen were the remains of a large cellar, approximately 6.06 meters (20 feet) long and 4.84 meters (16 feet) wide. This structure extends under the extant concrete driveway, and was only exposed to enable mapping. The cellar feature was minimally examined on the south side of the driveway and was found to primarily contain coal cinder and clean river sand in that location. The total depth of the feature is unknown. Given the location of the feature directly adjacent to the kitchen, possible functions include a root cellar, or smoke house. A large structure appears in this location in a ca. 1906 photograph.

Excavations in the kitchen area also revealed the presence of a large quantity of prehistoric artifact, and several features. Identified immediately beneath the historic zone was approximately 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) of intact midden. Artifacts associated with this deposit included numerous triangular projectile points and shell tempered pottery from the Late Prehistoric Period. Also, corner notched and stemmed projectile points and grit tempered Woodland pottery was recovered. Prehistoric features in this area of the site consisted of the basal sections of shallow pits, postholes, and what appears to be a portion of a possible wall trench structure.

### **“Law” Office Area**

The “Law” Office Area is located approximately 3.6 meters (11.88 feet) southwest of the main Jenkins House structure. Excavations in this area were based on the presence of a shallowly buried foundation located by probing and differential patterns in the growth/health of the grass. The excavation consisted of a cruciform trench that crossed the structure’s walls in the cardinal directions (Figure 3). Evidence of a stone wall and robbed trenches was discovered. Extant evidence indicates that the structure at this location was 6.06 meters (20 feet) long, and 6.06 meters (20 feet) wide. An intact stone foundation with the remains of a possible entrance step was located along the north wall. The south, east, and west walls were marked by shallow rubble and mortar filled trenches. The stones from these areas appear to have





Figure 3: Photograph showing excavation of “law” office.

been robbed, and were likely used in the construction of the patio. Few artifacts were recovered from this area, with most collected dating from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been suggested that General Jenkins constructed a “law” office building ca. 1850. To date, this is the best candidate for that structure, although its function as a “law” office cannot be supported on the basis of extant information.

### **Rear Walkway Area**

Immediately south of the rear door of the Jenkins House and the concrete sidewalk leading to it, were the remains of a brick “herringbone” sidewalk (Figure 4). The sidewalk leads from the rear of the house south to the privy.

### **Privy Area**

A 3.03 meter (10 feet) long and 2.42 meter (8 feet) wide stone lined privy was located 14 meters (46.2 feet) south of the Jenkins House. This privy was approximately 40 centimeters (15.7 inches) deep and lined on the sides and bottom with mortar (Figure 5). The fill appears to represent debris from the destruction of the privy structure and coal cinders. Shallow privies were designed to be frequently maintained, and were not allowed to become over-filled with human waste.

### **Garden Walkway**

Leading from the area between the Jenkins House and the Kitchen was a second brick sidewalk. This walkway was formed by bricks laid in a running bond pattern (Figure 6), and abruptly terminated approximately 5 meters (16.5 feet) from the extant concrete driveway. On either side of the sidewalk were two square 19<sup>th</sup> century postholes suggestive of a gate (Figure 7).

### **Garden Area**

A series of square 19<sup>th</sup> century postholes extended east, and then 8 meters (26.4 feet) south from the walkway. It is unclear how much farther south or west the postholes extend. The area enclosed by the





Figure 4: Photograph showing herringbone sidewalk.



Figure 5: Photograph of privy.





Figure 6: Photograph of running bond brick sidewalk.



Figure 7: Photograph showing 19<sup>th</sup> century post hole.

postholes was probably utilized as a garden for herbs and vegetables. Numerous historic artifacts spanning the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered from this area. Prehistoric artifacts from this area consisted of numerous triangular projectile points and shell tempered pottery from the Late Prehistoric Period. Also, corner notched and stemmed projectile points and grit tempered pottery sherds from the Woodland period were recovered. Prehistoric features in this area of the site consisted of the bottoms of shallow pits, and postholes. Extending east an area was examined that was suggested as the location of a slave quarter. A possible foundation stone, suggestive of a pier support for a log house was encountered, and another possible pier was documented 4.24 meters (14 feet) south. However, other evidence for a slave quarters remains equivocal.

### **Southwest Entry**

A window on the southwest corner of the Jenkins House marks the location of a former door into the first floor (basement) of the house. The former entryway consisted of a set of stone steps leading down to a bricked-up opening that was originally approximately 1.81 meters (6 feet) in height (Figure 8). Artifacts from this area suggest it was filled in the 1930s when other modifications to the house were occurring.

### **West Entry/Patio**

A bricked-up opening on the western side of the house was also examined. This was also found to have been a 1.81 meter (6 feet) tall opening into the first floor (basement) of the house. The stones from this opening had been removed, leaving clay and artifact filled features at their former locations (Figure 9). A portion of the patio removed in this area, resulted in the identification of prehistoric midden directly beneath the patio stones. This suggests that a building had not been placed in this location during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 8: Photograph showing former southwest entry into basement of house.





Figure 9: Photograph showing former opening on west side of house.

### Patio Area

A 4 meter (13.2 feet) long trench was excavated parallel to the patio to determine if an outbuilding, located symmetrical to the kitchen, was present. Excavations in this location did not discover any evidence for a structure at this location. It should be noted that three previous backhoe trenches for utilities were excavated in the location where a south wall would be located, and none of these trenches encountered any structural remains. Excavation units were also placed on the north and south sides of the patio, with similar results. The patio is one stone thick, and rests immediately on top of a prehistoric midden. It does not appear to be part of the original Jenkins House structure, nor does it appear to represent the foundations of an adjacent dependency. Prehistoric artifacts from this area consisted of numerous triangular projectile points and shell tempered pottery from the Late Prehistoric Period. Also, lithic and ceramic artifacts dating to the Woodland period were recovered. Prehistoric features in this area of the site consisted of the bottoms of shallow pits and postholes. Prehistoric artifacts occurred at a high density, and the midden deposits appear to retain a high degree of physical and contextual integrity.

### Brick Drain

A “U” shaped drain or open trough constructed of brick was encountered 6 meters (19.8 feet) from the southeastern corner of the Jenkins House (Figure 10). This feature appears to be a portion of a drainage system designed to carry rainwater away from the house.

### Front Walk

Limited examination was conducted in the area where a walkway would lead to the front door of the Jenkins House. The excavations failed to find any evidence for a walkway, although numerous prehistoric artifacts were recovered from within a zone of dense roots. It is possible that portions of a walkway exist in other locations between the driveway and the wetland. Prehistoric artifacts from this area consisted of numerous triangular projectile points and shell tempered pottery from the Late Prehistoric Period. Also,




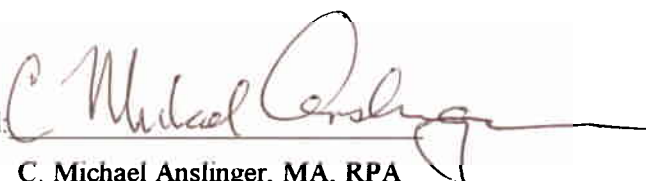
Figure 10: Photograph showing U shaped brick drain feature.

projectile points and grit tempered pottery from the Woodland period were recovered. Prehistoric features in this area of the site consisted of postholes.

### Conclusions

Archaeological investigations at 46Cb41, the Albert Gallatin Jenkins House were conducted by CRA between July 8 and September 27, 2002. Eleven different areas of the site were examined, with 196 square meters being excavated. Structures encountered included a kitchen, root cellar/smokehouse, "law" office, and privy. Sidewalks, fence lines, and former entrances to the house were also examined. A sample of the prehistoric component dating from the Late Prehistoric and Woodland periods was also collected. Although an analysis of the artifacts has not been completed, much of the Woodland assemblage appears to date to late Late Woodland, although other components are undoubtedly present.

Signed:   
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 Project Archaeologist

Signed:   
 C. Michael Anslinger, MA, RPA  
 Vice-President of Operations, West Virginia